

REPORT

NATIVE PAPERS

ON

FOR THE

Week ending the 25th August 1888.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	"Kasipore Nibási"	Kasipore, Burrisal ... ..	.....
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
2	"Ahammadi"	Tangail, Mymensingh.	.....	16th August 1888.
3	"Ave Maria"	Calcutta	.....
4	"Chandra Vilásh"	Berhampore	.....	18th ditto.
5	"Divákar"	Calcutta	.....
6	"Gaura Duta"	Maldah	.....
7	"Grambási"	Uluberia	.....
8	"Púrva Bangabási"	Noakhally	.....
9	"Púrva Darpan"	Chittagong	700	
10	"Uttara Banga Hitaishi"	Mahiganj, Rungpore...	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
11	"Apurva Punchayat"	Calcutta	.....	16th ditto.
12	"Arya Darpan"	Ditto	102	17th ditto.
13	"Bangabási"	Ditto	20,000	18th ditto.
14	"Burdwán Sanjivani"	Burdwan	302	14th ditto.
15	"Cháruvartá"	Sherepore, Mymensingh	600	13th ditto.
16	"Chattal Gazette"	Chittagong	.....	14th ditto.
17	"Dacca Prakash"	Dacca	450	19th ditto.
18	"Dhumaketu"	Chandernagore	.....
19	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly	825	17th ditto.
20	"Garib"	Dacca	.....
21	"Hindu Ranjiká"	Beasuleah, Rajshahye...	200	
22	"Jagatbási"	Calcutta	.....
23	"Murshidábád Patriká"	Berhampore	508	
24	"Murshidábád Pratinidhi"	Ditto	.....	17th ditto.
25	"Navavibhákár Sádharáni"	Calcutta	1,000	20th ditto.
26	"Prajá Bandhu"	Chandernagore	995	17th ditto.
27	"Pratikár"	Berhampore	600	
28	"Rungpore Dik Prakash"	Kakiniá, Rungpore	205	
29	"Sahachar"	Calcutta	500	15th ditto.
30	"Samaya"	Ditto	2,350	17th ditto.
31	"Sanjivani"	Ditto	4,000	18th ditto.
32	"Sansodhini"	Chittagong	800	3rd ditto.
33	"Santi"	Calcutta	.....	15th ditto.
34	"Saráswat Patra"	Dacca	400	
35	"Som Prakash"	Calcutta	1,000	
36	"Srimanta Saudagár"	Ditto	.....	23rd July 1888.
37	"Sulabha Samáchar and Kusadaha"	Ditto	3,000	
38	"Surabhi and Patáká"	Ditto	700	16th August 1888.
<i>Daily.</i>				
39	"Dainik and Samachár Chandriká"	Calcutta	7,000	19th to 23rd August 1888.
40	"Samvád Prabhákar"	Ditto	200	17th to 23rd ditto.
41	"Samvád Punachandrodaya"	Ditto	300	20th to 24th ditto.
42	"Banga Vidyá Prakashiká"	Ditto	500	

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
ENGLISH AND BENGALI.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
43	"Dacca Gazette"	Dacca	.....	20th August 1888.
HINDI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
44	"Darjeeling Mission ke Māsik Sāmachār Patrikā."	Darjeeling	.....
45	"Kshatriya Pratikā"	Patna	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
46	"Aryāvarta"	Calcutta	.....	18th ditto.
47	"Behar Bandhu"	Bankipore	.....
48	"Bhārat Mitra"	Calcutta	1,500	16th ditto.
49	"Sār Sudhānidhi"	Ditto	500	20th ditto.
50	"Uchit Baktā"	Ditto	4,500	
51	"Hindi Samāchār"	Bhagulpore	1,000	
PERSIAN.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
52	"Jām-Jahān-numā"	Calcutta	250	17th ditto.
URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
53	"Aftal Alum Arrah"	Arrah	.....
54	"Anis"	Patna	.....
55	"Gauhur"	Calcutta	196	
56	"Sharaf-ul-Akbar"	Behar	150	
57	"Al Punch"	Bankipore	.....
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
58	"Akhbar-i-darusaltanat"	Calcutta	340	18th ditto.
<i>Daily.</i>				
59	"Urdu Guide"	Calcutta	212	15th to 18th & 21st to 23rd August 1888.
URIYA.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
60	"Taraka and Subhavartā"	Cuttack	.....
61	"Pradīp"	Ditto	.....
62	"Samyabadi"	Ditto	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
63	"Utkal Dīpikā"	Cuttack	200	4th August 1888.
64	"Balasore Samvad Vāhikā"	Balasore	205	2nd ditto.
65	"Uriya and Navasamvād"	Balasore	.....	8th ditto.
PAPERS PUBLISHED IN ASSAM.				
BENGALI.				
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
66	"Silchar"	Silchar	.....	13th ditto.
<i>Weekly.</i>				
67	"Paridarshak"	Silchar	450	

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE *Sanjivani*, of the 18th August, says that war with Tibet is becoming more and more imminent. Eleven thousand Tibetan troops are ready for an encounter. The English General has asked for reinforcements, and a number of Gurkhas has accordingly been sent to Sikkim. It is reported on the other hand that 3,500 Bhootas have joined the Tibetans. The union of Tibet and Bhutan bodes no good to the English. If thousands of warlike horsemen from Mongolia, so much attached to the Grand Lama, join the Tibetan troops, the position of the English will really become critical. Six lakhs of Buddhist *Sannyasis* live in Tibet. They have no earthly attachments to feel much concerned about their lives, and they may at any time endanger the situation of the English.

SANJIVANI,
Aug. 18th, 1888.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

2. A correspondent of the *Cháruvartá*, of the 13th August, complains of the prevalence of thefts at Mymensingh. Thefts are committed almost every night, but the local police is unmindful of what is going on. They do not make prompt investigations into cases of theft. There are only 16 constables to keep watch over the town at night, and the increase of thefts is due to this circumstance.

CHÁRUVARTÁ.
Aug. 13th, 1888.

3. The *Sánti*, of the 15th August, says that Mr. Hill, the Police Superintendent, who lately figured in the torture case, has again figured in the case of Din Dayal, the jemadar of the Bhowanipore Police. It seems that wherever Mr. Hill goes his subordinates become unruly and oppressive, and this means that Mr. Hill is an inefficient officer. Again, Mr. Beveridge, the Judge of Alipore, has stated in his judgment in Din Dayal's case that Mr. Ballard, the Inspector of the Alipore thana, has falsified his diary. The public therefore waits to see what punishment is meted out to Messrs. Hill and Ballard by the Deputy Commissioner of Police.

SANTI,
Aug. 15th, 1888.

4. The *Ahammadi*, of the 16th August, reports the death of a Brahmin cook of Tangail, named Kirti, under the following circumstances:—

AHAMMADI,
Aug. 16th, 1888.

Kirti had a woman named Bimala in his keeping at Tangail. Kirti and Bimala left Tangail for Serajunge and lived there together. After a short time Kirti went away on business, leaving his mistress at Serajunge. During his absence another man secured Bimala's affections. On his return Kirti not finding his mistress began to make enquiries about her, and learnt that she was living with another man in a neighbouring house. He went to the house and created a disturbance. He repeated his visits several times. One day his dead body was found lying in a neighbouring jute field. After making a *post mortem* examination, the Doctor declared that Kirti had died a natural death. But the writer does not place any faith in the Doctor's report, and is inclined to think that the death was caused by violence. The authorities at Serajunge are requested to enquire.

5. The *Samaya*, of the 17th August, says that the budmashes in Mirzapore Street, Calcutta, have again commenced their wicked work. They are under the leadership of one Sultan Sidi, and are given to attacking and levying blackmail from shop-keepers and passers by. The police takes no notice of them. Will Government tell the public what it means by keeping such a police in its pay?

SAMA
Aug. 17th, 1888.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,
Aug. 17th, 1888.

6. The *Education Gazette*, of the 17th August, referring to the *Samaya* newspaper's article on "Police oppression" (see Report on Native Papers for week ending 18th August, paragraph 8), observes as follows:—

Without asking Government whether it has taken any steps to put down police oppression, the *Samaya* may take it for granted that Government is not indifferent in the matter. The proper course for it therefore would seem to be not to harp on the subject of police oppression, but to suggest means by which that oppression can be checked, such as increasing the salaries of police officers, admitting men of education into the police service, and introducing the system of giving *battas* and allowances to police officers out on duty.

BANGABASI,
Aug. 18th, 1888.

7. Referring to the lawlessness now reigning supreme at Mulghar, a village in the Bagirhat sub-division of the Khulna district, the *Bangabási*, of the 18th August, asks, is the Sub-divisional Officer asleep? It is a disgrace to the authorities that, though lawlessness has existed in the village for one full year, nothing has been done to put a stop to it.

SANJIVANI,
Aug. 18th, 1888.

8. The *Sanjivani*, of the 18th August, says that, in his reply to the letter of the Indian Association on the subject of the Confidential Police Circular, the Lieutenant-Governor has stated that all apprehensions about the mischievous working of the Circular should be dismissed as groundless. But the case related below should show how the Circular is being read by the police, and how the instructions contained in it are being carried out by them:—

The Panihati Police lately went to the local *Hari Sabha* rooms and wanted to see the account books of the *Sabha*. Baboo Siva Chandra Roy Chowdhory, the local zemindar and Chairman of the *Hari Sabha*, told the police that the *Sabha* was only a religious association and therefore kept no accounts. The police has certainly nothing to do with the working of a religious association, and the Panihati Police was clearly wrong in interfering in the affairs of the local *Hari Sabha*, a purely religious institution. It should now be apparent to everybody that the manner in which the police are giving effect to the Circular is very objectionable, and it is therefore hoped that Government will withdraw the Circular.

SANJIVANI.

9. The same paper is glad to find that the two articles published in previous issues of this paper, and entitled "Coolie recruiting and the Police" (for particulars see Weekly Report on Native Papers for the week ending the 7th July 1888, paragraph 9, and that for the week ending the 14th July 1888, paragraph 12), have attracted the notice of the Police authorities; and that Mr. H. Munro, Assistant Inspector-General of the Railway Police, has been directed to make the necessary enquiries. At the request of Mr. Munro, Baboos Rasik Lall Ghosh and Grish Chunder Dutt and another gentleman were sent from the *Sanjivani* office to attend the Assistant Inspector-General's office at Sealdah, and the following correspondence will show how these two Baboos who went at Mr. Munro's own request to help him in his enquiry were treated by him:—

GOVERNMENT RAILWAY POLICE.

EASTERN SYSTEM.

Asst. Insp.-General's Office, Sealdah, the 31st July 1888.

Memo. No. 1741.

To—The Editor of "Sanjibani."

With reference to the article published in his paper of the 7th July 1888, complaining against the Railway Police at Sealdah in reference to

some coolies being taken to Cachar against their will, requests him to be good enough to send his Sub-Editor, or whoever may be the writer of the article, to the Sealdah Railway Police Station on the 2nd August 1888 at 11 A.M., in order to substantiate the charges brought against the Police in the case referred to above.

(Sd.) H. MUNRO,
Asst. Insp.-General.

Mr. Munro's second letter runs as follows:—

GOVERNMENT RAILWAY POLICE.

EASTERN SYSTEM.

Asst. Insp.-General's Office, Sealdah, the 7th August 1888.

No. 1851.

To—The Editor of "Sanjibani."

Sir,

In continuation of this office No. 1741, dated 31st July 1888, I request the favour of your sending the Sub-Editor, Rasik Lal Ghose, to my office to-morrow at 3 P.M., in order to recognize the Police Officer he saw with the coolie recruiter in Baitakkhanna bazar on the afternoon of the 23rd June last.

I have, &c.,
(Sd.) H. MUNRO,
Asst. Insp.-General.

The Editor of the *Sanjivani*, replied to the above as follows:—

To—The Asst. Insp.-General of Govt. Railway Police, Sealdah.

Dated Calcutta, the 8th August 1888.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 7th instant, I beg to inform you that Baboo Rasik Lal Ghose is unwilling to go to your office again, as he did not meet with the common civilities which a gentleman is expected to receive from a Government officer of your position and standing. He was not offered a seat, and he had to stand on his legs the whole time he was with you. He suffered this indignity with a view to satisfy you that the charges brought by him against the Sealdah Railway Police were not unfounded or exaggerated. He would be glad to go again to your office to identify the Police officer referred to in your letter if you give him the assurance that he would be courteously treated.

I have, &c.,
Editor, "Sanjibani."

Mr. Munro's third letter—

GOVERNMENT RAILWAY POLICE.

EASTERN SYSTEM.

Asst. Insp.-General's Office, Sealdah, the 8th August 1888.

No. 1882.

To—The Editor of "Sanjabani," Calcutta.

Sir,

I am in receipt of your letter No. nil, dated 8th August 1888, and if Rasik Lal Ghose thinks he was discourteously treated in not being accommodated with a chair during the time he was giving his statement, I must tell

you it is not a privilege I allow my Inspectors when giving statements in cases.

2. I am not given to being discourteous to any one, and if Rassik Lal declines to come to my office, he can keep the identification for a future time, and I must remark that throughout the enquiry I was anxious to see full justice done, and when I asked Rassik Lal to come to my office he willingly assented and made no complaints to me of discourtesy.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) H. MUNRO,

Asst. Inspr.-General.

The Editor of the "Sanjibani" replied to the above as follows:—

From—The Editor, "Sanjibani."

To—The Asst. Inspector-General of Govt. Railway Police, Sealdah.

Dated Calcutta, the 9th August 1888.

Sir,

In reply to your letter No. 1882, dated the 8th instant, and the threat contained therein, I must say that we would wish nothing better than that this matter should go to court and form the subject of an open trial by a competent tribunal. We have sufficient reason to complain of the manner in which you have been pleased to conduct the departmental enquiry. You say you are "not given to being discourteous to any one," but the tone of your letter does not show this. You have not thought it proper to use any word of ordinary courtesy such as "Baboo" or "Mr." before the name of Baboo Rasik Lal Ghose in your letter now under reply. I am informed that when he was in your office you twice called him "Rasik," which does not appear to me to be a polite way of addressing a gentleman. Nothing surprises me more than when you speak of "a privilege." I am not at all concerned with your conduct towards your subordinate officers, but when we sent Baboo Rasik Lal Ghose to your office in compliance with your request, we did so under a belief that he will be treated there as a gentleman. But to our great regret we have found it out that we were mistaken, and if we now decline to send him again to your office, we think we have ample reason for doing so.

I have, &c.,

Editor, "Sanjibani."

The last letter was written nine days ago, and Mr. Munro has not yet sent any reply to it. Mr. Munro's own letters show that he was discourteous to the gentlemen sent to him by the editor of this paper. It is a matter of regret that police officers, who are entrusted with the duty of seeing that nobody is insulted, should not themselves know how to show respect to others, or should not care to do so. It is hoped that Sir Steuart Bayley will teach Mr. Munro to be more courteous to gentlemen in future.

Again, Mr. Munro's conduct of the inquiry was very unsatisfactory. He examined Mr. Robertson, the Sub-Inspector of Police, and Baboo Ram Krishna Gangooli, the Head Constable. Their evidence was of a conflicting nature. But Mr. Munro neither asked them any questions himself, nor allowed Baboo Rassik Lal Ghose to do so. He only wrote down what they said. If they had been properly examined, there would have been no difficulty in substantiating the statements published in the *Sanjivani* newspaper. But Mr. Munro's attitude in this proceeding was one of unwillingness to ascertain the truth, and anxiety to make out the innocence of the police.

10. A correspondent of the *Dacca Prakash*, of the 19th August, says that Baboo Akshaya Kumar Soma, Sub-Inspector of the Dacca Sudder Police Station, is in the habit of behaving rudely towards gentlemen who have occasion to come to him on business. The charge of oppressing the people is also brought against him.

DACCA PRAKASH,
Aug. 19th, 1888.

Baboo Akshaya Kumar Soma, Sub-Inspector of the Dacca Sudder Police Station.

11. The *Dainik and Samachar Chandrika*, of the 22nd August, says that on Friday last, at 11 P.M., some budmashes robbed a native woman on the Circular Road, Calcutta. The Circular Road is infested by budmashes, and no paharawallas are to be found on that road.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Aug. 22nd, 1888.

Budmashes on the Circular Road, Calcutta.

12. The same paper, of the 23rd August, suggests that, as an experimental measure, a native police officer should be appointed to act as Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, during the absence of Mr. Rivett-Carnac. The natives want no favour in this matter, but only an opportunity of showing their fitness for the post.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Aug. 23rd, 1888.

A native Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

13. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 14th August, says that the exorbitant cost of litigation, if not reduced, will be one of the most powerful causes of the ruin of the country. It will be therefore glad if the question of the cost of litigation is discussed at the next meeting of the Congress. The cost of litigation can be easily reduced.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Aug. 14th, 1888.

The cost of litigation in this country.

14. A correspondent of the *Chattal Gazette*, of the 14th August, says that the Deputy Collector in charge of the Cox's Bazar khas mehals receives applications from the ryots of the khas mehals between the hours of 2 and 4 P.M. The ryots come from long distances, and their cases are not decided till nightfall. They have therefore to spend the night in the open air or under trees. This is the case throughout the year. The Deputy Collector frequently changes the dates fixed for the hearing of cases, and sometimes the dates are changed so often as five times. Thousands of cases are still pending in the Deputy Collector's Court. The Deputy Collector is requested to shake off his lethargy and to do his work promptly and regularly.

CHATTAL GAZETTE,
Aug. 14th, 1888.

The Deputy Collector in charge of the Cox's Bazar khas mehals in Chittagong.

15. A correspondent of the *Apurva Panchayat*, of the 16th August, says that the *Sheristadar* of the Berhampore Collectorate is negligent in doing his duties. He does nothing himself, and depends solely on the *Peshkar*, who is not quite of a reputable character, having been once punished by Mr. Munro. The *Sheristadar* has now commenced to job away posts in his gift.

APURVA PANCHAYAT,
Aug. 16th, 1888.

The *Sheristadar* of the Berhampore Collectorate.

16. The *Bangabasi*, of the 18th August, says that there was lately a dispute between Abnoy Charan Haldar and Samsher Khan Chowdhory, of Sankhira, a village situated within the Satkhira sub-division of the 24-Pergunnahs district, about the ownership of a date-tree. It appears from the Deputy Magistrate's judgment that two men, Asgar Gazi and Putea Sirdar, in the service of the Khan Chowdhory, attacked the opposite party with a gun and a *dao* respectively, but the Deputy Magistrate has fined the Khan Chowdhory only Rs. 30, and has fined the other accused persons only Rs. 15 each. This is a clear case of failure of justice. If wicked persons are leniently dealt with in this manner, crime will increase in the country.

BANGABASI,
Aug. 18th, 1888.

A case of failure of justice.

BANGABASI,
Aug. 18th, 1888.

17. The same paper thinks that the provision of the criminal law allowing enhancements of sentences on appeal is a great blot in the Code of Criminal Procedure. How mischievous that provision is will be seen from the following case :—

A Criminal Court at Maldah sentenced two accused persons to undergo imprisonment for one month each. The prisoners preferred an appeal to the District Judge, who, thinking that the punishment which had been inflicted upon them was very light, recommended to the High Court that the sentences should be enhanced to six months' imprisonment each. The Judges of the High Court agreeing with the District Judge issued a rule on the 8th August last, calling upon the accused to show cause why their sentences should not be enhanced. But the prisoners had been already released on the 1st August on the expiration of their term of imprisonment. On hearing this, the Judges of the High Court issued a warrant for their arrest. Such attempts to imprison released convicts may be regarded with perfect unconcern in British India, but in England would certainly create a tremendous sensation.

SANJIVANI,
Aug. 18th, 1888.

18. The Furreedpore correspondent of the *Sanjivani*, of the 18th August, says that some agricultural cases instituted in the Furreedpore Court in Aghran last remained undecided even in Jaistha following.

DACCA PRAKASH,
Aug. 19th, 1888.

19. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 19th August, says that the Deputy Magistrate of Munshigunge, in the district of Dacca, is giving evidence of carelessness in his work. He has recently dismissed three men shortly after their appointment. Why did he appoint them without proper enquiry?

DAINIK & SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Aug. 19th, 1888.

20. The *Dainik and Samachar Chandrika*, of the 19th August, referring to a case in the Court of Mr. Marsden, Presidency Magistrate, in which a Brahman widow, named Din Tarini, a witness in behalf of the defence, applied for permission to be examined on Commission, observes as follows :—

In refusing the application of Din Tarini, the Magistrate, Mr. Marsden, whose long residence in this country must be presumed to have made him thoroughly acquainted with the manners and customs of the Hindus, must have been actuated by a desire to offer a deliberate insult to a respectable Hindu lady. Such indeed was Mr. Marsden's determination to examine the lady in open Court, that when he was called upon by the Judges of the High Court to show cause why she should not be examined in a *palki* in a secluded place in his Court, he stated in reply that there was no secluded place in his Court where the lady could be examined, and that the granting of her prayer to be excused from being examined like ordinary witnesses on the ground of her belonging to a respectable family would be attended with very inconvenient results, and that her plea of respectability could not be admitted, seeing that she was in the habit of travelling from Gobordanga to Calcutta. Mr. Marsden, however, stated nothing in reply to the High Court's main question whether or not any respectable native women had been examined on Commission on any previous occasion. Mr. Reily, the counsel on behalf of Din Tarini, said that, as quondam Presidency Magistrate himself, he knew that native ladies had been examined on Commission. Mr. Marsden's conduct as a Presidency Magistrate has long ceased to give satisfaction to the public.

21. The *Navavibhakar Sádharani*, of the 20th August, referring to the Maheshtala embankment case, in the district of 24-Pergunnahs, says that the Indian Association should mediate between Government and the accused ryots. The ryots are not certainly rebels, and even if they may have been driven by their sufferings to do anything wrong, Government would do well to pardon them.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
Aug. 20th, 1888.

22. The same paper, referring to the charges published in the *Cháruvartá* newspaper against Baboo Ramjadaba Talapatra, Munsif of Sherpore (see paragraph 13 of the Weekly Report on Native Papers for week ending 18th August 1888), expresses the hope that the Munsif will soon clear himself of the charges by contradicting them. It is very painful to see native officers accused like European officers of conducting themselves improperly.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,

(c)—Jails.

23. The *Sahachar*, of the 15th August, has learnt that the inmates of the Hazaribagh Reformatory are overworked, and are not allowed rest even on Sundays. Sir Steuart Bayley should take measures at once to relieve these young offenders of a portion of their work.

SAHACHAR,
Aug. 15th, 1888.

24. A correspondent of the *Samaya*, of the 17th August, says that for upwards of seven months two Nepalese prisoners have been rotting in the Darjeeling Jail. They are political refugees who took shelter in British territory on the breaking out of the recent revolution in Nepal. The treatment which these men have undergone in jail has been exceptionally severe. It is the duty of the Bengal Government to enquire into and dispose of their case without delay. Their confinement without an enquiry is calculated to bring discredit on a civilised and Christian Government.

SAMAYA,
Aug. 17th, 1888.

(d)—Education.

25. The *Cháruvartá*, of the 13th August, has learnt that the Sub-Inspectors of Schools and inspecting pundits in Mymensingh do not regularly get their salaries, and asks the members of the District Board to look to this matter.

CHARUVARTA,
Aug. 13th, 1888.

26. A correspondent of the *Apurva Panchayat*, of the 16th August, thus examines the list of text-books prepared by the Central Text-book Committee:—

APURVA PANCHAYAT,
Aug. 16th, 1888.

(1). Either *Bhugola Prakas* or *Bhugola Parichaya*, by Sasibhushan Chatterjee, is found as a text-book on general geography for all classes in middle vernacular and middle English schools. Of these two, *Bhugola Prakas* is the larger work, consisting of 212 pages with 26 to 27 lines to a page. Containing as it does a very large number of unimportant names of seas, bays, capes, lakes and rivers, it is not fit for use in the schools for which it has been selected. It is taught in the first and second-year classes of normal schools. It is therefore difficult to see what could have led the Committee to select this book for boys reading in middle vernacular schools. And what is most surprising is that the little book *Bhugola Parichaya*, consisting only of 69 pages, has been prescribed for the same class as the larger work, *Bhugola Prakas*.

In giving prominence to Sasi Baboo's books, the Committee has rejected from its list books on general geography written by other authors, such as *Bhugola Parichaya* by Baboo Raj Moban Chatterjee, *Bhugola Path* by Baboo Prasanna Kumara Acharya, *Bhugola Bodh* by Mati Lal Chakravarti, *Bhugola Sar Sangraha* by Nil Kamal Ghosal.

In his preface to *Charubodh*, Part II, the same author, Sasibhushan Chatterjee, says that he has written the book at the request of a high official of the Education Department. But considering the fact that Baboo Sasibhushan is not known as one of the first class Bengali writers, it is difficult to see why the "high official" requested him of all others to write a book.

(2.) It is not easy to see why *Bharat Varsera Vivarana* has been selected as a text-book for boys reading in middle vernacular schools. For as ordinary treatises on geography contain more or less detailed accounts of India, a book like the above, treating of India alone, is not a fit book to be read in middle schools by boys of very tender years. But if books of that kind are to be read there at all, it is clear that preference ought to be given to very small treatises on the subject. But no, even here the large book named *Bharat Varsera Vivarana* by Sasibhushan heads the list. Next comes Baboo Hari Mohan Mookerjee's book, and lastly that written by Baikuntha Nath Mookerjee. The prices of these three books are very different, and it is difficult to see on what principle they have been selected for perusal in the same class.

(3.) The same injustice and inconsistency marks the selection of text-books on physical geography. A translation of Mr. Blanford's book on physical geography heads the list. This book is very imperfect, and ought not to have been selected as a text-book for boys in the first and second classes of middle vernacular schools. Again, though Baboo Nrisingh Chandra Mookerjee's book on the same subject is better than that of Baboo Radhika Prasanna Mookerjee, preference has been given to Radhika Baboo's book. Still more strange and surprising is the bracketing with these books of the School Book Society's imperfect treatise on physical geography, written in a language which has become almost antiquated, and containing views which have been exploded by recent observation. Perhaps the book has been taken in on the ground that its author is Dr. Rajendra Lall, the President of the Committee. While these imperfect books have been selected, better books written by others have been rejected. Take, for instance, the most perfect treatise on physical geography, written by Baboo Krishna Kumar Sen, Head-master of the Dinagepore High School, and the book written by Kailas Baboo. Lastly, Radhika Baboo's very inferior book has been selected as a text-book for the first-year class in normal schools.

(4.) As regards text-books on the History of the World, the same books are taught both in the second and third-year classes of Normal Schools, and in the first and second classes of middle vernacular schools. It should also be noted that all the treatises hitherto written on the subject have been included in the Committee's list.

(5.) As regards text-books on Indian History, those written by Baboos Tarini Churn Chatterjee and Krishna Chundra Raya, taken together, form one complete treatise, numbering about 738 pages. But with them have been classed Baboo Romesh Chundra Dutt's book of 204 pages. Again, as books on Indian History are taught in the first and second-year classes of Normal Schools, the larger works on the subject should have been reserved for those schools alone. But the Committee has followed the opposite plan. The charge of rejection of deserving books can also be made under this head. Books such as those written by Baluk Nath Dutt, Ishan Chundra Banerjee, Muthura Nath Burma, and Jivana Krishna Chatterjee, have not been included in the Committee's list.

DARUSSALTANAT,
Aug. 18th, 1888.

27. The *Darussaltanat*, of the 18th August, thinks that Government's responsibility in the matter of the education of natives has not ceased. The majority of the people of India are still illiterate, and Government ought not to shirk its responsibility so long as 50 per cent. of the

The educational policy of Government and the Mahomedan community.

total population have not received the blessings of education. The withdrawal of Government's connection with education at this time will prove disastrous to the Mahomedan community.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

28. The *Sansodhini*, of the 3rd August, complains of gross irregularity in the management of the Miabjan's ferry ghât on the Feni river in Noakhally. Good boats are not kept at the ferry, and passengers are detained unusually long because enough boats are not kept to ferry them over. The Noakhally District Board and Mr. Baruah, the District Magistrate, are requested to direct the ferryman not to detain the passengers so long, and to fix the number of passengers for whom a ferry must be made.

SANSODHINI,
Aug. 3rd, 1888.

29. The *Chattal Gazette*, of the 14th August, blames Nitai Gobind Baboo, the District Engineer of Chittagong, for paying to the new contractor set up by him, in opposition to Chandra Kanta Baboo, the old contractor, Rs. 2,800, the whole of the amount sanctioned for the construction of the road. Chandra Kanta Baboo constructed the road, and his work not having satisfied the Engineer, the new contractor only reconstructed or rather mended it. The new contractor was not therefore entitled to receive as much money as the old contractor, and Nitai Gobinda Baboo has done a very wrong thing by making him an equal payment of money. Baboo Nitai Gobind should have been called to account for this, and made to pay to the District Board the sum of Rs. 2,800 which he has paid to the new contractor. The Board may pardon Nitai Baboo, but the public will not. Mr. Lyall, the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division, is requested to call for the papers relating to this case.

CHATTAL GAZETTE,
Aug. 14th, 1888.

30. The *Ahammadi*, of the 16th August, says that there is a tiger scare at Tangail. The municipality has given orders for clearing jungle, but has taken no steps to kill the tigers.

AHAMMADI,
Aug. 16th, 1888.

31. The *Samaya*, of the 17th August, strongly condemns the action of the Commissioners of the North Barrackpore Municipality in selecting, as their Chairman, Mr. Caddy, of the Syamnagar Factory, the same who, for ill-treating his factory men, was once beaten by them. The Commissioners have done a very wrong thing by not selecting a native gentleman as their Chairman.

SAMAYA,
Aug. 17th, 1888.

32. A correspondent of the *Sanjivani*, of the 18th August, says that, at the suggestion of the Divisional Commissioner, the Magistrate of Furreedpore held a meeting for the purpose of increasing the salary of the District Engineer. Gangadhar Baboo, the Vice-Chairman, and some other members of the Board, were absent from the meeting, and the proposal to increase the salary of the District Engineer was sanctioned in their absence. Many reforms have been introduced in the Engineer's Department by the Vice-Chairman, Baboo Gangadhar Mazumdar, and the credit of reducing the unduly high pay of the District Engineer and the Overseer belongs to him. The Magistrate has therefore done wrong in deciding such an important question so hastily and in the absence of Baboo Gangadhar. Moreover, the financial condition of the Board is not satisfactory, as is shown by the reduction of Rs. 3,000 which the Board has been compelled to make in the primary grant.

SANJIVANI,
Aug. 18th, 1888.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Aug. 19th, 1888.

33. A correspondent of the *Dainik and Samachar Chandrika*, of the 19th August, says that the election of Mr. Caddy, of the Samnagar Factory, as Chairman of the North Barrackpore Municipality, is due simply to the fact that the population of that place consists principally of low caste men. It is owing also to this fact that it has been possible for Mr. Hopkinson to remain as Cantonment Magistrate of Barrackpore for the last 13 years.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
Aug. 20th, 1888.

34. The *Navavibhakar Sadharani*, of the 20th August, says that the Dhanekhali thana is represented in the Hooghly District Board by one member, and in the Sudder Local Board by three members. But none of these members regularly attended the meetings of the Board last year. Two of them are village zemindars with the characteristic laziness of their class. One of these two again is a hard opium-eater, and the other is of such a religious turn of mind that he absolutely neglects all worldly affairs. This latter gentleman did not attend a single meeting of the Local Board. The electors should take care not to elect such worthless men in future. But even if these four members had been all competent men, they could not have properly represented a large thana like Dhanekhali, consisting of so many as 357 villages. It is impossible for four men to look to the condition of the roads, ferries, pounds, schools, drainage and sanitation of 357 villages. It is for this reason that, with a view of securing the success of Local Self-Government, Lord Ripon directed that local units should comprise small areas. And the Bengal Self-Government Act therefore provides that there should be Local Unions consisting of not more than nine members. Each of these members could be expected to look to the wants of four or five villages at the most. But in the case of Dhanekhali each member has to look to the condition of 89 villages. It may be doubted whether the members know even the names of most of the villages which they pretend to represent.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI.

35. The same paper refers to the remark made by Mr. Macaulay on the strength of the reports of the Divisional Commissioners that the system of Municipal Self-Government is working well, and that the elected Commissioners are taking great interest in their work, and observes that nobody will now be able to question the native's capacity for Self-Government.

(f)—Questions affecting the land.

AHAMMADI,
Aug. 16th, 1888.

36. The *Ahammadi*, of the 16th August, thanks the Commissioner of the Dacca Division for inviting suggestions for changes in the form of dakhila prescribed by the Bengal Tenancy Act. Putnidars, Sikmi talukdars and other classes of tenure-holders refuse to take such dakhilas as are given to ordinary ryots. It is therefore desirable that dakhila intended for such tenure-holders should contain a description of the mehal and of all under-tenures. And if this is considered impracticable, the form of the dakhila should at least be modified in such a manner that the rights and interests of tenure-holders may not suffer any harm in any way.

(g)—Railways and communications including canals and irrigation.

SURABHI & PATAKA,
Aug. 16th, 1888.

37. The *Surabhi and Pataka*, of the 16th August, objects to the proposal of the Railway Conference to keep only two classes of railway carriages. The adoption of such a course in this country, where the population is divided into

numerous castes not mixing with one another, will result in great inconvenience. What will the Conference do in the matter of reducing the fares of the third class passengers, and taking special measures for their convenience and accommodation?

38. The same paper says that a railway line direct from Calcutta to Madras will be useful and profitable. Can not wealthy natives form a company to carry out this scheme?

SURABHI & PATAKA,
Aug. 16th, 1888.

A railway line from Calcutta to Madras.

39. A correspondent of the *Sanjivani*, of the 18th August, is surprised to hear the report circulated by the Railway authorities that only two passengers were injured in the railway accident at the Sultanpore station on the Northern Bengal State Railway. The writer gives the following account of the accident received by him from Baboo Jadub Chandra Bagchi, the compounder of the Debigunge charitable dispensary, and Baboo Radhika Prosad Pal, both of whom were passengers by the ill-fated train, and have sustained severe injuries:—

SANJIVANI,
Aug. 18th, 1888.

The engine and the carriages got somehow disconnected, and the engine went off leaving the carriages behind. On reaching the Sultanpore station the speed of the engine was reduced, but the carriages which were following the engine with undiminished speed came upon the engine, and so the accident took place. Two third class carriages, one intermediate class carriage, and two goods carriages got derailed and were smashed to pieces. There were three other passengers in the carriage in which Baboos Jadub and Radhika were travelling. The head of one of them was crushed to pieces, and the other two received such serious injuries on the head and body that they are not expected to live more than one hour or one hour and a half. Jadub Baboo and Radhika Baboo were in a lying posture when the accident occurred, and that is why their lives have been saved. Two other persons have come to Debigunge badly injured.

40. The *Dainik and Samāchar Chandrikā*, of the 21st August, complains of the miserable condition of the road from Baraset to Basirhat, resulting in great inconvenience to public in general and to the horse dāk running along that road.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Aug. 21st, 1888.

The road from Basirhat to Baraset.

(h)—General.

41. The *Sansodhini*, of the 3rd August, says that Mr. Manson, the Magistrate of Chittagong, possesses many excellent qualities. For there are among English officers few who possess Mr. Manson's ability, shrewdness, knowledge of the law, gravity of temper, honesty of character, and warm-heartedness. But it is precisely these qualities that in Mr. Manson's case have been the cause of the ruin and harassment of a whole district. For these qualities have been by a strange perversity displayed by Mr. Manson more on the side of wrong and injustice than on that of right and justice. Mr. Manson's pen is so able and vigorous that it secures for everything he does the approval of everybody—Judge, Commissioner, and the Board of Revenue—and that is why the 11 lakhs of people inhabiting Chittagong are now rending the skies by their wails. It was no common ingenuity that saved Kali Kumar, harassed Taran Singh, and ruined the inhabitants of Baklia by upsetting the settlement law. It is the same extraordinary ingenuity that has been able to harass the ryots of Hingul, and to render ineffectual the appeals preferred by the ryots of Nyabad. Any one strong in Mr. Manson's favour can safely defy heaven and earth, and certain ruin overtakes him who is so unfortunate as to incur his displeasure. His favour, however, has never

SANSODHINI,
Aug. 3rd, 1888.

Mr. Manson, Magistrate of Chittagong.

been seen during the last eleven years to be enjoyed by any one save such of his subordinates as have been guilty of wrong-doing. It is not a little strange that no inquiry has yet been instituted into the conduct of Mr. Manson by Sir Steuart Bayley and his Chief Secretary, Mr. Edgar.

CHARUVARTA,
Aug. 13th, 1888.

42. The *Cháruvartá*, of the 13th August, says that, if Government

The Sanitary Resolution.

gives the local bodies power to impose taxes for the prosecution of sanitary works, great hardship will probably be caused to the people, and the local bodies will consequently become unpopular. Taxes, whether imposed by Government or by a local body, must increase the poverty of the people, and so it is not likely that the people will be able to effect much sanitary improvement if special taxes have to be resorted to for the purpose.

That sanitation has not made much progress among the people is owing not so much to their ignorance of its laws as to their poverty. So the question of sanitation will not give much trouble to Government if it first sets about enabling the people to earn their livelihood more easily than at present. And what Government will have to do in order to effect this is to employ natives more largely in the public service, to increase the pay of its subordinate officers, to abstain from ruining native arts and manufactures for the sake of Manchester, to cease to impose ruinous taxes for the prosecution of wars, and not to make intricate laws involving the people in costly and harassing litigation. If Government does all this, the condition of the people will necessarily improve, and they will then be themselves able to attend to sanitation. And if it does not do all this, the people will not have means to do any good thing for themselves, and it will be useless to talk of improvement of any kind.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Aug. 14th, 1888.

The Kirkwood case.

43. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 14th August, says that the Kirkwood affair will be useful in three ways—

1. It will prove to Government the usefulness of the native press and discredit all efforts to deprive that press of its liberty.
2. It will make all Kirkwoods in the mofussil more law-abiding in future than they are now.
3. It will dispel the popular belief that the district officers possess absolute and uncontrolled power, and establish the impartiality of English rule in India.

Sir Steuart Bayley's punishment of Mr. Kirkwood will be ever remembered as one of the best acts of his administration. May God confer upon His Honour happiness and prosperity!

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

44. The same paper thinks that, if the age limit for the Civil Service

The Statutory Civil Service.

Examination is not increased, the proposed abolition of the Statutory Civil Service, if carried into effect, will result in more harm than good.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

45. A correspondent of the same paper makes the following obser-

The Lieutenant-Governor's visit to Bankura.

vations in regard to the Lieutenant-Governor's recent visit to Bankura:—

The visit has blasted all hopes entertained regarding it. The people of Bankura had thought that the visit would give them an opportunity of communicating their wants and wishes directly to the Lieutenant-Governor. But in this they have been disappointed. Not only did the common people get no access to His Honour's durbar, but even the respectable people of Bankura were denied admission to it. During his stay at Bankura His Honour saw nothing and heard nothing, except through the eyes and the ears of the local civilian officers. Is this the way in which the Lieutenant-Governor means to utilise his mofussil tours?

46. The *Santi*, of the 15th August, is sorry to find that some of its contemporaries have written against the Sanitary Resolution, and think that the introduction of the proposed sanitary reforms will be a cause of increased inconvenience to poor villagers in this country. This may be true. But the people in the mofussil will not carry out any sanitary reforms, if some degree of pressure is not brought to bear upon them in this respect. The next objection to the Resolution is that it proposes a sanitation tax. But no one should refuse to pay a sanitation tax if he can by so doing, as it is expected that he may, secure health and long life.

SANTI,
Aug. 15th, 1888.

47. The *Sahachar*, of the 15th August, says that though the Judges of the High Court consider the action of Mr. Kirkwood in ordering the medical examination of Budhia as illegal and unjustifiable, yet they recommend to the Lieutenant-Governor to inflict no other punishment on him than transfer from Patna. They say that Mr. Kirkwood's conduct "has tended to bring the administration of justice into discredit in the district of Patna." But do they know that their own conduct in recommending Mr. Kirkwood for a lighter punishment than what he deserves has tended to discredit the administration of justice throughout Bengal, Behar, Orissa, Assam and Burma? Would any one have heard of such a recommendation from the Judges of the High Court, if there had been among them a Sir Barnes Peacock or even a Sir Richard Couch? For has not the conduct of Mr. Kirkwood been after all far more reprehensible than that of the Magistrate of Durham, who ordered the medical examination of a girl in a case of concealment of birth? And if the Magistrate of Durham was rightly fined Rs. 500, did Mr. Kirkwood deserve no other punishment than mere removal from the district of Patna?

SAHACHAR,
Aug. 15th, 1888.

Even Sir Steuart Bayley felt a little biassed in Mr. Kirkwood's favour. In submitting his case to the Judges of the High Court for opinion, His Honour said:—"The girl did not resist or protest against the examination ordered by the Court, though she wept when the Assistant Surgeon gave evidence unfavourable to her chastity." But as the law requires the consent of the party to be examined only in abortion and other cases like it, the question of consent was wholly irrelevant in Budhia's case, and nothing would have been gained if Sir Steuart Bayley had succeeded in proving that Budhia consented to her medical examination. Sir Steuart has simply compelled Mr. Kirkwood to retire on pension. And in doing so, has not His Honour inflicted on Mr. Kirkwood a lighter punishment than what he deserved?

48. The same paper, referring to Mr. Posford's transfer from Barisal to Tipperah, asks, has this been proper punishment for his offence? The ends of justice would have been served if that officer had been punished with degradation.

SAHACHAR.

49. The same paper says that the principal offender in the case of Ramkumar *versus* Chhatradhari (see Report on Native Papers for week ending 14th July, paragraph 98) remains unpunished. Will nothing be done to punish the coolie recruiter of Midnapore who sent Ramkumar to Calcutta, and to ascertain whether Mr. Andrew, manager of the coolie depôt, or any of his officers besides Chhatradhari, were implicated in the fraud which was practised on Ramkumar?

SAHACHAR.

The Kirkwood case.

50. The *Apurva Panchayat*, of the 16th August, thus remarks on the Kirkwood case:—

APURVA PANCHAYAT,
Aug. 16th, 1888.

Mr. Kirkwood's explanation is not at all satisfactory. He says:—"I thought that the girl's statement and her demeanour made it incredible that she should be the innocent girl she said she was, and that, whether she

was an innocent girl or not was an issue of the first importance in estimating the falsity or truth of the charge, and in throwing a light on the whole case. Under such circumstances, section 540, Criminal Procedure Code, seems not only to warrant, but to enjoin, an enquiry into such an issue if it appears essential to the just decision of the case, and it did so appear to me. It appeared to me I should be neglecting my duty to the prisoner if I, on substantial grounds, believing this evidence as to the girl being corrupt to be forthcoming, did not take steps to produce it."

The examination spoken of in section 540 of the Criminal Procedure Code is not a medical examination, but examination by means of questions. And it is impossible to believe that an intelligent man like Mr. Kirkwood knows not the meaning of the section. But if he is really so obtuse as not to know what it means, why, he should have been removed from the Judicial Service long before. Again, it is difficult to understand how the question of the chastity or unchastity of the girl was thought relevant in a case of theft. And supposing that the girl was unchaste, where was the law authorising the Judge to reject her evidence on that ground?

The High Court's interpretation of the law relating to the medical examination of women is no doubt a most authoritative one, but its recommendation regarding the punishment to be inflicted on Mr. Kirkwood is simply ridiculous. Their Lordships of the High Court seem to think that mere removal from Patna would be the properest punishment for Mr. Kirkwood, and in so doing they apparently forget that removal from one district to another is one of the commonest conditions under which a civilian holds his appointment in this country. Again, why did their Lordships go out of their province to name or recommend any punishment for Mr. Kirkwood? Mr. Kirkwood being a servant of the Government of Bengal, it was for that Government and not for the High Court to say what punishment was best for him. If the High Court encourages wrongdoers by recommending light punishments for them, one does not know where to look for justice. Mr. Kirkwood has been forced by Government to retire on pension: that is to say, he has been forced to do what after 21 years' service he would of his own accord have done, what every civilian feels a peculiar delight in thinking that he would do some day or other. So much for Mr. Kirkwood's punishment! But considering that Mr. Kirkwood is a European and a Civilian, perhaps even this punishment should be thought sufficient in his case. But what has been done for the poor girl Budhia? Will not Government compel Mr. Kirkwood to make over a portion of his pension to that girl?

SURABHI & PATARA
Aug. 16th, 1888.

51. The *Surabhi and Patáká*, of the 16th August, referring to the Sanitary Resolution, observes as follows:—

The Sanitary Resolution.

The publication of this Resolution by His Excellency Lord Dufferin on the eve of his departure from India is probably due to the agitation of the Calcutta Health Society. The creation of Sanitary Boards, as proposed in the Resolution, is objectionable on the ground that it may lead to quarrels between those Boards and the Municipalities. Again, where is the money for carrying out the sanitary improvements proposed in the Resolution to come from? A perusal of the Resolution will lead one to infer that new taxes will be imposed for sanitary purposes; but one cannot be sure that his inference is correct. The fact is that Government has not yet formed any definite scheme on the subject. Perhaps it may organise a system of grants-in-aid for sanitary purposes like the one already existing for educational purposes.

BHARAT MITRA,
Aug. 16th, 1888.

52. The *Bhārat Mitra*, of the 16th August, says that Mr. Kirkwood has been allowed by Government to retire, and nothing has been done for the poor girl Budhia.

Budhia, who has been excommunicated by her caste people, and is at present living a miserable life.

53. The same paper says that Commissions and Committees appointed to introduce beneficial reforms in the Indian administration have all failed to do any good.

The Home Charges Commission.

The writer will be therefore glad if the Commission appointed to curtail the Home charges can do some good work.

SHARAT MITRA,
Aug. 16th, 1888.

54. The *Prajá Bandhu*, of the 17th August, thus observes on Sir Steuart Bayley's Resolution in the Kirkwood case :—

The Kirkwood case.

PRAJA BANDHU,
Aug. 17th, 1888.

Whatever Sir Steuart Bayley's reputation for justice and impartiality may be, his decision in the Kirkwood case has caused great regret to the people of Bengal. Alas for the poor innocent girl Budhia ! Robbed by a thief, she asked for her ruler's help, and her ruler has made her a street beggar. She has a husband, but that husband is no longer hers. And now he who has brought her to this condition will shortly go home and spend his days in ease and luxury. Indians, why do you repeatedly ask for justice ? You should know that justice has fled from this country. How long will you continue to depend upon others ? So, do not complain of your grievances so long as you do not acquire power yourselves and get all you want by the exercise thereof. If you think that the day will not come when you will possess and exercise such power, then ask Heaven that all India may be engulfed in the swelling sea, so that not a soul may live to tell the tale of India's shame.

55. The *Samaya*, of the 17th August, says that by suddenly withdrawing the prosecution against Mr. Crawford, Lord Reay has fallen considerably in public estimation. Did he take this extraordinary course at the advice of his Anglo-Indian Councillors ? However that may be, the explanation given by his Government, namely that the necessary evidence against Mr. Crawford had not been collected, and that his Government had therefore decided to have Mr. Crawford tried by a Commission, is not at all satisfactory. Trial by a Commission will cost a large sum of money, and will end in an acquittal. The native accomplices of Mr. Crawford are being prosecuted by Government, because the fact of their being natives stands in the way of their release. Has any one ever seen an instance of impartial dealing like this ?

Lord Reay and the Crawford case.

SAMAYA,
Aug. 17th, 1888.

56. The same paper approves of the suggestions made in the Sanitary Resolution of Government, and thinks that, if the suggestions are carried out, much good will result therefrom. And as the suggestions are not of an impracticable nature, zemindar and ryot should co-operate with each other in giving effect to them. It is at any rate to the interest of the malaria-stricken people of Bengal not to neglect the suggestions.

The Sanitary Resolution.

SAMAYA.

57. The *Education Gazette*, of the 17th August, says that, in the interest of the poor, overtaxed people of India, the appointment of a Committee to enquire into the Home charges, like the one proposed by the Secretary of State for India, has become absolutely necessary.

The Home charges.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,
Aug. 17th, 1888.

58. The *Aryavarta*, of the 18th August, says that the people of this country are gradually losing their faith in the Government. Government does not punish its offending officials, and if their guilt is established, they are allowed to retire on pension—witness the case of Mr. Kirkwood and of Mr. Wilson of Cambay.

Guilty European officials.

ARYAVARTA,
Aug. 18th, 1888.

59. The *Bangabási*, of the 18th August, has heard that the Punjab Government has proposed to give to village *shikaris* in that province the privilege of keeping

The Arms Act in the Punjab.

BANGABASI
Aug. 18th, 1888.

guns without licenses for the purpose of killing wild beasts, and says that what the Punjab proposes to do should be done by every Provincial Government.

BANGABANI,
Aug. 18th, 1888.

60. The same paper has learnt from the *Statesman* newspaper that many people are falling sick by using the adulterated *ghee* which is sold in many shops at Bhowanipore and its neighbourhood. It is a matter of shame and regret that Government has not been able to stop, even by a legislative enactment, the sale of adulterated *ghee*, which is not only noxious to health, but is also forbidden food for both Hindus and Mahomedans. The punishment for the sale of adulterated *ghee* should be made heavier.

61. The *Sanjivani*, of the 18th August, hopes that, on the occasion of his visit to Dacca, Sir Steuart Bayley will enquire why Baboo Grish Chandra Das, Government Pleader in the Small Cause Court, Dacca, was dismissed on the occasion of Sir Rivers Thompson's visit to that town. His Honour is requested to do justice to the Baboo. It is a small matter, but His Honour's interference in it is calculated to greatly enhance his popularity with the people of Dacca.

SANJIVANI,
Aug. 18th, 1888.

62. A correspondent of the same paper requests both the Lieutenant-Governor and the Divisional Commissioner to ascertain, on the occasion of their visit to Pubna, the truth of the allegations publicly made against Mr. Manisty, the Magistrate of Pubna, in this and other newspapers. And Sir Steuart is specially requested to punish Mr. Manisty if he is found guilty.

SANJIVANI.

63. The same paper says that Mr. Lyall, the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division, has stated in his report that Mr. Manson, the Collector of Chittagong, was in camp only 81 days, his tour having been cut short by work requiring his presence at head-quarters. The Commissioner has also observed that Mr. Manson being thoroughly acquainted with his district much touring was not necessary on his part. This is certainly an astounding view of the matter. The man who knows not what goes on in his own office, and so makes it possible for his own subordinates to make large embezzlements of public money, is certified by the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division to be thoroughly acquainted with his district!

SANJIVANI.

64. The same paper has learnt from the *Behar Herald* newspaper that a case has been instituted in the Magistrate's Court, Arrah, against Baboo Rakal Chandra Bose, the Second Subordinate Judge of that place, for having brutally assaulted a boy named Jangilal, and suggests that so long as the Subordinate Judge does not establish his innocence he should be kept under suspension.

SANJIVANI.

65. The Assistant Secretary to the Bikrampore Sarvajanic Sabha thus writes to the same paper about Baboo Kamakhya Charan Banerjee, Demonstrator in the Dacca Medical School:—

Baboo Kamakhya Charan Banerjee,
Demonstrator, Dacca Medical School.

Baboo Kamakhya Charan helped the tornado-stricken people of Bikrampore in many ways with his characteristic generosity. The Dacca Medical School was closed for two months, and Kamakhya Baboo went to Bikrampore to relieve the sufferings of the distressed people there, taking leave for two months.

On finding Kamakhya Baboo praised in the newspapers for his disinterested efforts to render help and succour to the distressed, the authorities of his school ordered him to resume his work at Dacca before the expiration of his leave. But Kamakhya Baboo was at that time busy relieving the sufferings of the tornado-stricken people, and was besides himself suffering

SANJIVANI.

from inflammation of the feet caused by incessant travelling. He could not therefore come to Dacca as ordered, and joined his post on the day on which the school re-opened. The public will be astonished to hear that for this offence he was fined 10 days' pay, and orders have been issued for his transfer. Is this the way to deal with the man who has saved the lives of hundreds of men, and spared no pains to relieve the sufferings of a large number of sorely distressed people?

The writer learns that the *Sarvajanik Sabha* will bring the noble deeds of Kamakhya Baboo to the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor, and will request His Honour to reward him for his noble conduct. Kamakhya Baboo really deserves at the hands of Government a fitting recognition of the noble work he has done.

66. The *Dacca Prakásh*, of the 19th August, says that by giving his attention to the all-important subject of sanitation, His Excellency Lord Dufferin has, on

DACCA PRAKASH,
Aug. 19th, 1888.

The Sanitary Resolution.

the eve of his departure from this country, deserved the gratitude of the people of India. Of course this single act of His Excellency will not be sufficient to efface from the public mind the very unfavourable impression made upon it by His Excellency's previous acts. Still, it will serve to put a coating of gold on the dark characters in which his name has been written in the hearts of the people. His Excellency will now proceed home not only amidst curses, but also amidst the blessings of the people of India.

67. A correspondent of the same paper draws attention to the yearly sale of four maunds of *ganja* in the subdivision of Tangail, and asks whether such a trade in intoxicating substances can have the approval of a Christian Government.

DACCA PRAKASH.

Sale of *ganja* in the Tangail subdivision of Mymensingh.

68. The *Dainik and Samáchar Chandriká*, of the 19th August, says that, in allowing Mr. Kirkwood to retire on pension, Government has treated him very

DAINIK & SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Aug. 19th, 1888.

Messrs. Kirkwood and Posford.

much in the same fashion as an indulgent father treats his spoilt child, when, for the purpose of punishing him, he makes him lie down on a satin bed and fans him to sleep. As for Mr. Posford, another civilian offender, he has been simply transferred to Tipperah, his grade in the service and everything else remaining unaltered. All this shows what the attitude of Government towards its civilian offenders is, and will always be, and proves the utter uselessness of the complaints which are made against them in the native press.

69. The same paper, of the 20th August, quotes from Sir Richard Garth's recent pamphlet on India to prove

DAINIK & SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA
Aug. 20th, 1888.

The administration of India.

that the time has come for introducing changes in the present system of administering India, and asks Government to spend no more time in useless deliberation on the subject, and to initiate measures of reform without delay.

70. The *Dacca Gazette*, of the 20th August, says that gubernatorial tours in these days cannot do much good for two reasons. The first reason is that

DACCA GAZETTE,
Aug. 20th, 1888.

The Lieutenant-Governor on tour.

these tours are announced long before they are started upon, thereby giving ample time to the mofussil officials to conceal everything ugly or unpleasant and to arrange matters in the most pleasing and deceptive style. The second reason is that the Governors themselves do not care to go behind the mofussil officers for information regarding the real condition of the poor labourer and agriculturist, and of the villagers in general, and relying solely on what those officers and title-loving zemindars consider it their interest to communicate to them they bring back with them ideas about the country and its inhabitants which are wide of the truth. The writer next welcomes Sir Stuart Bayley to Dacca in the name of its inhabitants, and requests His Honour to signalise the occasion by putting an end

to the party warfare now going on against the Municipal Commissioners of that town, and by inducing the local zemindars to establish an industrial school at Dacca. The writer also says that he will be glad if arrangements are made for erecting at Dacca some memorial of Sir Steuart Bayley's administration.

III.—LEGISLATIVE.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Aug. 23rd, 1888.

71. The *Dainik and Samachar Chandrika*, of the 23rd August, severely condemns the action of the Government of India in introducing into the Viceregal

The Calcutta Municipal Bill.

Council sitting at Simla a Bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Calcutta Small Cause Court. The Viceroy and his Councillors have, with the view of minimising the objections made against the Simla exodus, written to the Secretary of State, saying that no legislative measure, likely to give rise to public discussion, would be taken in hand at Simla. Now this Bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Calcutta Small Cause Court is just such a measure as should be expected to give rise to discussion in the public press. And when it is considered that behind this Bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, is another Bill or measure involving a question of surpassing public interest—the question, namely, of the extension of the Original Jurisdiction of the Calcutta High Court—this Simla legislation in regard to the Calcutta Small Cause Court appears to be in the highest degree reprehensible, and undertaken in open violation of the Viceroy's own promise that legislation, which is expected to excite great public interest, should not be taken in hand at Simla.

And then, why is it necessary to extend the jurisdiction of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, and therefore of the Calcutta High Court on its Original Side? Never before, during the last 100 years or so, was it found necessary to extend or alter the jurisdiction of those Courts. And why is it found necessary, after so long a time, to have recourse to a measure of such serious import to the people of Calcutta and the Suburbs? Only because, without it, Sir Henry Harrison's pet Municipal Bill cannot pass! The Bill, that is, which is framed with the view of establishing an Anglo-Indian despotism in the Calcutta Municipality, of securing to the Anglo-Indian community of Calcutta and the Suburbs all the advantages of municipal administration, reserving all its disadvantages for the native rate-payers, and of making the Anglo-Indians the real rulers of Calcutta!

So the jurisdiction of the Calcutta Small Cause Court and of the High Court on its Original Side must be extended, or the Anglo-Indians would not get the Municipal Law they have set their hearts upon! Surely Anglo-Indian *zulum* is mighty, and Sir Steuart Bayley is the principal supporter thereof, and Lord Dufferin is Sir Steuart's principal assistant therein. And the *zeed* of the Anglo-Indian is greater even than the *zeed* of the Ravana, the Lord of Lanka.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

SANJIVANI,
Aug. 18th, 1888.

72. The *Sanjivani*, of the 18th August, is at a loss for words to praise

Scarcity in Puri.

Sir Steuart Bayley for taking prompt measures for the relief of the people of Khurda, who

are suffering from scarcity of food. The country is getting proofs every day of the kindly feelings which Sir Steuart cherishes for his subjects.

BANGABASI,
Aug. 18th, 1888.

73. The *Bangabasi*, of the 18th August, says that Mr. Allen, the

Scarcity in Puri.

Magistrate of Puri, who has gone to Khurda to relieve the distress of the people there

suffering from scarcity of food, has now a very responsible duty to perform, and is therefore requested to be as careful as possible in the distribution of

the sum of Rs. 5,000 which has been placed at his disposal for the purpose. He is also advised to distribute food to middle class people at their own homes, because such people will rather die of starvation than go to an asylum for cooked or uncooked rice.

News has reached the writer of scarcity of food in the Angul subdivision. Matters will, therefore, assume a serious aspect if relief works are not opened in time. The writer would like to hear from the Bengal Government about the real condition of the people of Orissa among whom scarcity now exists.

74. The same paper disapproves of the action of Government in withholding aid from the famine-stricken people of Manbhoom after becoming aware of their

Scarcity in Manbhoom.

distressed condition. The Lieutenant-Governor has himself admitted that last year the people of Manbhoom and Hazaribagh suffered from scarcity of food. He is therefore asked what special arrangements were made to relieve the sufferings of the people in those districts. So far as the writer knows, nothing worth mentioning was done to relieve their distress.

75. The *Nāvavibhākar Sādhārānī*, of the 20th August, says that on the whole the prospects of the crops may be regarded as hopeful except in Orissa.

Prospects of the crops.

76. The *Sār Sudhānidhi*, of the 20th August, asks Government to open relief works at once at Khurda, which has been visited by scarcity.

Scarcity at Khurda in Puri.

BANGABASI,
Aug. 18th, 1888.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
Aug. 20th, 1888.

SAR SUDHANIDHI,
Aug. 20th, 1888.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS:

77. The *Sahachar*, of the 15th August, says that the opposition of the Maharajah of Benares to the Congress movement will do it very little harm, for the present Maharajah has lost the position which his ancestors held in the estimation of the people. He has long been found out to be a mere puppet in the hands of Rajah Sivaprasad, and is not regarded as a leader of society even in his own district. In these days mere ancestral prestige, apart from learning and intelligence, fails to command respect. The Maharajah is in fact in the same predicament as the old Syad of Aligar.

The National Congress.

The Congress, though it has lost one friend in India by the defection of the Maharajah of Benares, has gained another in England in the person of Sir Richard Garth, the late Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court. In dwelling upon the opposition shown to the movement in the Anglo-Indian and in the English press, Sir Richard writes somewhat in the following strain:—"In the presence of these efforts, to discredit the Congress movement in the English press both in England and in India, the disloyal outbursts of the writers in the native press stand abundantly excused."

In writing thus, Sir Richard has made one sad mistake, the mistake of confounding the Government with its officers. For though there is occasionally strong writing in the native press against the officers of Government, that does not mean that the native press is disloyal to the Government itself. Government officers are always changing, but Government is a permanent entity. To this permanent entity the native press is perfectly loyal.

78. The *Surabhi and Patākā*, of the 16th August, referring to Sir Richard Garth's pamphlet on India says that, when it is considered that Sir Richard, when in India, was not noted for his sympathy

Sir Richard Garth's pamphlet on India.

with the people of this country, that his long residence in India furnished him with exceptional opportunities for acquainting himself with all things in this country, and that no interested motive can be assigned for his present

SARACHAR,
Aug. 5th, 1888.

SURABHI & PATAKA,
Aug. 16th 1888.

advocacy on behalf of the Indian people, it does not become unreasonable to hope that the book may recommend itself even to many enemies of India. There is solid and truthful writing in every line of the pamphlet.

SAMAYA,
Aug. 17th, 1888.

79. The *Samaya*, of the 17th August, says that now that the Dowager Maharani of Burdwan has filed a suit in the High Court to set aside the adoption of Lala Banbehari's son, it behoves Government to remove the Lala from the managership of the Burdwan Estates, for if he is allowed to remain in that post, it will be very difficult for the Maharani to procure the papers that will be required to support her case, and papers may be tampered with in favour of the Lala by the servants of the Raj. And if the Lala is not removed, these reasons make it imperatively necessary that a Joint-Manager should be appointed in place of Mr. Reily, who is about to go away on leave for three months. For if Baboo Banbehari is left sole Manager of the estate during the absence of Mr. Reily, there will be nothing to prevent him from adopting any course, however reprehensible, which interested motives may dictate to him with the object of injuring the Maharani.

SAMAYA.

80. The same paper recommends Sir Richard Garth's pamphlet, "A Few Plain Truths about India," to all Anglo-Indian and English readers, and says that, as the writer of the essay spent many years in India as Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court, a perusal of his book cannot fail to be instructive and interesting to his readers.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,
Aug. 17th, 1888.

81. The *Education Gazette*, of the 17th August, hopes that Government will take into its favourable consideration the proposals made by the Pundit Srilal, regarding the improvement of agriculture in India.

PRAJA BANDHU,
Aug. 17th, 1888.

82. The *Prajā Bandhu*, of the 17th August, says that Mr. K. G. Gupta has recently done justice to two clerks serving in the Salt Department of the Revenue Board's office, by appointing them to two vacancies that occurred in that department in supersession of the nominees of the head clerk of this office, and asks all enemies of the Bengali people to make a note of this impartial act of a Bengali officer.

**NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,**
Aug. 20th, 1888.

83. The *Navavibhakar Sādhārani*, of the 20th August, says that it prays with its whole heart that Mr. Parnell may come unscathed out of the ordeal of fire which has been appointed for him.

**NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI.**

84. The same paper says that, though there is nothing new in Sir Richard Garth's recently published pamphlet on India, it may still do some good by reason of its being the production of an eminent man like him. Sir Richard did not succeed in winning the esteem and respect of the people of this country as the Chief Justice of Bengal, but he is now earning their gratitude by interesting himself in England in questions connected with their welfare.

URIYA PAPERS.

SAMVAD BAHIKA,
Aug. 2nd, 1888.

85. Baboo Chandi Charan Sen, Munsiff of Krishnagore, having remarked in one of his judgments that "99 per cent. of Hindu widows are unchaste," all the newspapers of Orissa take great offence at it, and observe that the Munsiff had no business to make such a general statement at once injudicious and untrue. They also express the hope that the higher authorities will take due notice of the conduct of the Munsiff in question.

86. The same paper, after publishing the tour programme of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, pays the following compliment to His Honour :—

SAMVAD BAHIKA,
Aug. 2nd, 1888.

"It appears that His Honour is travelling in the interior of the Province in the rainy season in a manner which was not even contemplated by his predecessors. Sir Stuart Bayley seems to be a true friend of the poor."

87. Alluding to the rainfall of the week ending 9th August, all the papers say that the rains are quite insufficient and inopportune, and that a four-anna crop on an average must be lost.

SAMVAD BAHIKA.

88. The Executive Engineer of the Pooree Division having invited tenders for the construction of certain works in Banki, the *Utkal Dipika*, of the 4th August, expresses great satisfaction, and observes that, if the system be carried out uniformly and applied to all sorts of work, the evils connected with employing foreign contractors in preference to local ones, evils which are generally complained of, will soon cease to exist.

UTKAL DIPIKA,
Aug. 4th, 1888.

89. The same paper learns that great scarcity prevails in Khoorda and that the poor of that sub-division are in great distress for want of food. It therefore expresses great satisfaction at the adoption of urgent relief measures by Government.

UTKAL DIPIKA.

90. Having learnt from the correspondence that has passed between the Government of India and the Orissa Association that Government is not at the present moment prepared to commence the construction of the Pooree-Benares Railway, the same paper observes that, as Orissa owes its present improvement and prosperity to the great famine of 1866, which by decimating the population of the province brought the province prominently to the notice of Government, so no future improvements, such as railways, &c., will be effected in and for Orissa unless another catastrophe of the same magnitude takes place there.

UTKAL DIPIKA.

91. The same paper has been informed that those zemindars who remitted their revenue to the Outtack treasury by money-orders which were made on the *Latbandi* day in April last, and which therefore reached the treasury two or three days after that date, have been ranked as defaulters, and their estates have been advertised for sale. The paper considers this unjust, and advises the authorities to take a lenient view of the cases in question and adopt a clear rule for the disposal of similar cases in future. The writer does not find anything wrong or irregular in the remittance of revenue through post-office on the *Latbandi* day.

UTKAL DIPIKA.

ASSAM PAPERS.

92. The *Silchar*, of the 13th August, says that instances of theft and dacoity, have become very common of late in Cachar, and relates, by way of illustration, some cases of theft which recently occurred at the Dharamkhal Garden and elsewhere. As it is the budmashes living at Sildubi and other places within the district who commit these offences, the authorities should take steps to apprehend and punish them.

SILCHAR,
Aug. 13th, 1888.

93. The same paper says that it has become an established practice with most writers in the Native Press to abuse Government in season and out of

SILCHAR.

season, and that whether there is just ground for abuse or not. Of course, the people of this country have many wants, and it is the duty of the press to bring those wants to the notice of Government. But there is not the slightest reason why, in performing this duty, the press; instead of advising Government in a friendly manner about the measures which it should adopt, should go beyond its province and abuse Government. The writers in the press do not consider that intemperate writing often makes Government unwilling to give to their proposals the attention which they would otherwise receive from it. Again, the press makes no distinction between matters which ought to be brought to the notice of Government and matters which from their very nature ought not to be so brought to its notice. Take for instance the proposals relating to the abolition of enforced widowhood, child marriage, and the sale of daughters amongst the Hindus. It is certainly beyond the power and province of Government to do anything in such matters, and every sensible man will allow that, if anything has to be done in these matters, it is the business of Hindu society itself to do it. And yet Government is constantly asked to interfere in these and other matters of the same kind. Of the same order is the proposal so often made in the Native Press for the abolition of outstills. It is true that the establishment of outstills in this country has tended to increase drunkenness amongst the people. But as it is financial considerations that have compelled Government to take this step, it cannot with propriety be asked to abolish outstills, thereby incurring an enormous loss of revenue. As for the prevention of drunkenness in the country, that is a matter in which the people should help themselves, very much in the same way as the people of the United States are helping themselves to check drunkenness among their women.

SILCHAR,
Aug. 13th, 1888.

94. The same paper, referring to the case of Mrs. Howard in the steamer *Lark*, as reported in the last issue of this paper (see Report on Native Papers for week ending 11th August, paragraph 94), says that for fear of creating a scandal, Mr. Howard has given up the idea of prosecuting the wretch who attempted to commit an assault on his wife. It is the duty of Government, however, to take notice of the incident and to carry the case to a court of justice.

CHUNDER NATH BOSE,
Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 18th August 1888.